Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning line 19, page 3 with the following rewritten paragraph:

In the coolant according to the first application of the present invention, the base material may be a solution ~~mixture~~ containing a glycol. The rust-preventive additive may include at least one of an alkalescent additive and an acidulous additive, or may include an alkaline additive and an acidic additive. The alkaline additive may be an ethanolamine. The ethanolamine may include triethanolamine, diethanolamine, and monoethanolamine.

Please replace the paragraph beginning line 3, page 4 with the following rewritten paragraph:

In another preferable embodiment of the collant according to the first application of the present invention, the rust-preventive additive is a nonionic substance. The nonionic substance may be at least one of the saccaride and a nonionic surfactant. It is preferable that the coolant is decontaminated by a coolant decontamination system using either one of an ion exchange resin and a chelating resin. The coolant may have undergone ~~deoxidization~~deoxidation. In the case where a nonionic substance is used as the rust-preventive additive, the rust-preventive additive is not ionized in the coolant. The ion exchange resin or the chelating resin is applied to easily remove only the ionized impurities. The ~~deoxidization~~deoxidation effectively prevents deterioration of the quality of the coolant over a long time period.

Please replace the paragraph beginning line 21, page 6 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The coolant of Example 1 includes ethylene glycol (50% by weight) and ion exchanged water (48.9% by weight) as base material and triethanolamine (1.0% by weight) and ortho-phosphoric acid (0.1% by weight) as rust-preventive additives. Ethylene glycol, as

well as propylene glycol, is one of glycols and is known as the substance that gives unfreezing properties to a solution ~~mixture~~. The solution ~~mixture~~ of ion exchanged water and a glycol used as the base material has excellent heat conductivity, as clearly understood from the fact that this solution ~~mixture~~ is generally used as the coolant for internal combustion engines of vehicles.

Please replace the paragraph beginning line 16, page 14 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The following discussion regards comparison among results of the test for the passivation current density (passivation holding current) ($\mu A/cm^2$), which is the electric current passivating a sample metal. The test applied an aluminum material (AC2A) as the sample metal for one electrode and platinum for the other electrode, soaked both the electrodes in each of the coolants enumerated in the table of Fig. 1 (88°C, 300 ml), bubbled the coolant with N_2 at 10 ml/min, and made the coolant undergo ~~deoxidization~~deoxidation. The test then measured the value of electric current flowing between the two electrodes. The current density represents the intensity of electric current produced per unit area in the course of electrolysis of the sample metal. In general, the higher current density accelerates dissolution of the sample metal, which means corrosion. In this test, the higher current density represents the higher corrosion rate of the aluminum material.

Please replace the paragraph beginning line 8, page 18 with the following rewritten paragraph:

These observed quantities of corrosion in the flow of N_2 are compared with those in the flow of the air. Example 1 has substantially equivalent results, whereas Example 3 has similar results. In Comparative Example 3, on the other hand, the comparison shows that the flow of N_2 prevents the corrosion. The ~~deoxidization~~deoxidation process of blowing an inert gas, such as nitrogen (N_2), decreases the quantity of oxygen dissolved in the coolant and

suppresses corrosion of the aluminum material. The ~~deoxidization~~deoxidation of the coolant, for example, with the nitrogen gas thus effectively prevents corrosion of the aluminum material, which is used as the material of the cooling circuit.

Please replace the paragraph beginning line 29, page 22 with the following rewritten paragraph:

After preparing the base material and the rust-preventive additive, the method mixes the rust-preventive additive with the base material to prepare a solution ~~mixture~~ (step 3). The method subsequently filtrates (decontaminates) the solution ~~mixture~~ through a film of an ion exchange resin to remove the ionized substance from the solution ~~mixture~~ (step 4). The solution ~~mixture~~ decontaminated through the ion exchange resin film is each of the coolants according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

Please replace the paragraph beginning line 10, page 23 with the following rewritten paragraph:

The process of decontamination may use an ion exchange resin film, a fibrous ion exchange resin, or a column filled with particles of an ion exchange resin, through which the solution to be treated is filtered. Another applicable procedure stirs the solution ~~mixture~~ of the base material and the rust-preventive agent with an ion exchange resin for a preset time period and makes the solution ~~mixture~~ filtered through a PTFE filter film. Prior to the use of the ion exchange resin, it is desirable to treat the ion exchange resin with an acid solution (for example, concentrated hydrochloric acid), so as to remove metal ions adsorbed on the ion exchange resin.